

H 1140

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

March 23, 1988

port. He was going from home to home in Moscow staying with friends and he understandably feared for his safety and his life.

I talk about him today in the hope that the authorities in the Soviet Union who speak of glasnost and Perestroika and human rights will hear what I say, that they will start to recognize the rights to religious freedom of those in the Soviet Union, Jews such as Vladimir Karlin, Christians and others. If they do, glasnost will have some meaning, and if they do, Vladimir Karlin will be able to practice his religion without fearing for his life.

#### THE MARINE RESEARCH ACT OF 1988

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BRENNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that focuses on an area of growing concern—the quality of our marine environment.

The Marine Research Act of 1988 identifies eleven national marine regions and establishes corresponding regional research centers. These research centers will be composed of marine research institutions working in each region including State agencies, universities, and private research laboratories. The centers' purpose will be to plan, to coordinate, and to support marine research at the regional level.

I am pleased to be joined by six of my colleagues in sponsoring this important legislation, including Representatives SCHNEIDER, PICKETT, HUGHES, HOWARD, ROE, and SCHEUER.

This legislation is similar to S. 2068, which was developed and introduced in the other body by Senator GEORGE MITCHELL, nationally known for his leadership in environmental issues. Senator MITCHELL was joined by several members of both parties in introducing the Marine Research Act.

Our estuaries, great lakes, and coastal waters hold tremendous environmental and commercial value. The Nation's commercial fisheries, for example, produced an estimated 6 billion pounds of fish and shellfish in 1986, with a dockside value of over \$2.8 billion.

The past year has provided a number of public warnings that our marine environment deserves closer attention. Last summer we saw media coverage of washups of dead dolphins, raw sewage, and garbage on Mid-Atlantic shores, there were also reports of "dead zones"—massive fish kills caused by oxygen depletion in Long Island Sound and at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Warnings have also come in recent research findings. There has been some concern in my home State of Maine over findings by the National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Status and Trends Program. Researchers expected a site in Casco Bay, in southern Maine, to be a pristine example of the Maine coast. Although the site was generally clean, researchers found surprisingly high levels of pollutants. Unexpectedly high levels of pollutants were also found at other coastal sites around the Nation in these studies.

The Office of Technology Assessment issued a report last year that concluded that health of estuaries and coastal waters is declining and predicted more degradation if action is not taken.

We must protect this valuable area of our environment. The Marine Research Act lays important groundwork for further action by offering a detailed and comprehensive regional assessment of marine environmental quality. It enhances regional marine research efforts by establishing a planning and coordination process for participating institutions and by providing these institutions with sustained funding.

The centers are to develop 3-year plans that outline research priorities. They will also submit general reports to the Governors and to the public. Groups such as the fishing industry and environmental organizations will play a role in the development of these plans, through a research advisory group. The Federal Government will provide limited oversight through a board composed of representatives of appropriate Federal agencies.

The bill authorizes \$32.5 million per year for 5 years—\$3 million for each region, except the tropical region, which will receive \$1.5 million, and \$1 million for the Federal board. Most of the funds authorized, at least \$26 million, will be directed to research institutions participating in the centers.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this timely and essential measure to ensure the health of our marine resources.

#### OMNIBUS ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ENGLISH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The purpose of the act is to extend, expand, and fine tune the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 passed by Congress 2 years ago. That law marked an important first step in developing a long-term strategy to fight the war on drugs.

However, it is clear that more is needed. This new bill addresses areas including demand reduction, international programs, and law enforcement. It provides more grant moneys for States and localities, more personnel and assets for the agencies, and more incentives for foreign source and transshipment countries.

One of the bill's primary purposes is to build accountability into our efforts in the war on drugs. In the past, we have not had mechanisms in place to determine which programs work and which don't. This bill allows us to identify successful programs in both law enforcement and demand reduction, and to apply those programs nationwide.

In the proposed grant programs, which include law enforcement, education, treatment, and rehabilitation programs, the bill encourages both State and local governments to develop their own master plans to address their most urgent drug abuse problems.

The bill also builds accountability into the international programs including those officials of source and transshipment countries who say they want our help, but do not live up to that commitment. No longer will those foreign officials be able to complain that the United States is not giving them the help they need to fight narcotics trafficking. The bill makes those resources available, but only to those countries that make a serious and verifiable effort.

Finally, we are demanding accountability from our own Federal law enforcement officials. Too often we have heard complaints about turf wars, disputes, and an unwillingness to cooperate among interdiction agencies. Yet no one in an official capacity, except for the President, has the direct authority over these agencies to ensure they work together, and not against each other, in the war on drugs. In a report by the Government Operations Committee last year, we found that the National Drug Policy Board was not giving the direction and leadership needed to resolve these agency disputes.

This bill would address the problem in two important ways. First, it places both the Coast Guard and the Customs Service under the same Office of Enforcement and Border Affairs within the Department of Treasury. The single official who runs that office will have direct authority, and, more important, accountability, for making sure that the Coast Guard and Customs Service work together in their interdiction efforts.

Second, the bill creates an interagency task force of agents from the U.S. Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Border Patrol for the Southwest border. And it gives direct line authority to the commander of the task force over all of the assigned agents. In my examination of law enforcement efforts on the Southwest border, I have repeatedly found that problems stem from the fact that no one has that type of authority. This provision would establish that kind of authority, and hold that individual accountable for the success or failure of interdiction efforts on the Southwest border.

A couple of other elements in the bill need to be mentioned. First, we have included programs to better train law enforcement officials in all aspects of antidrug abuse programs, including prison rehabilitation, foreign language for our agents, and training for foreign drug enforcement agents in other countries as well.

And second, we have included some unique programs for research and technology by designating a number of existing laboratories of the Departments of Defense, Justice, and Energy as National Technology Development Centers. That will give those scientists and researchers the mandate they need to develop

March 23, 1988

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H 1139

the tenets of the economic summit adopted in December 1987, I disagreed with the numbers that the Budget Committee came out with, and, frankly, I disagreed with some of the revenue assumptions of the Reagan administration.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would have voted no on rollcall No. 45. Unfortunately it would have not changed the outcome, but I think the house could have devised with the Budget Committee a better budget document that would have lowered what would have been in any estimate a deficit at the end of fiscal year 1989 that would be larger than the Gramm-Rudman targets.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FURTHER SUPPORT TO THE CONTRAS

(Mr. MacKAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MacKAY. Mr. Speaker, recent Sandinista actions have demonstrated that continued aid to the Contras is necessary to the success of the Central American peace negotiations. For this reason, my colleague, Rob CHANDLER and I are introducing legislation to put the United States squarely in support of the Central American peace process, and also to make it clear to the Sandinistas that we do not intend to abandon the Contras, nor to allow lack of aid to weaken their position at the bargaining table.

The Contra aid package we are proposing has bipartisan support, and is modeled after the bipartisan proposal which originated in the Senate. It would provide \$4 million a month in humanitarian aid to the Contras. It would allow the delivery of the small remaining amount of military equipment already in the pipeline, but would not authorize any additional military aid.

Specifically, the bill calls for \$48 million of unobligated DOD funds for food, clothing, shelter, medical services, and medical supplies—with an earmark of \$3 million for communications money. It also includes emergency authorization to deliver military material already approved, as well as expedited voting procedures between June 1 and July 6 on the certification by the President that such expedited vote is necessary.

Finally, this legislation calls for a commitment to renew our efforts to address the long-term economic and political stability of Central America.

I have met with the House leadership. I share their hope that the current peace talks will result in a cease-fire. In that event, our legislation requires that any assistance shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the cease-fire agreement.

The House leadership has not discouraged us from proceeding with this bipartisan effort. Although this legis-

lation does not express the views of the leadership, I am optimistic that it may help move forward an effort to achieve a bipartisan agreement on Contra aid.

I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in support of this critical aid package. With your help, maybe we can finally demonstrate our bipartisan commitment to peace in Nicaragua.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### NATIONAL ORGAN AND TISSUE DONOR AWARENESS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MORRISON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORRISON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to the over 225 of my colleagues who have joined me in sponsorship of National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. Today, this important resolution was presented to the President for his signature, marking the 5th consecutive year that Congress has recognized the importance of organ and tissue donation.

The need for organ and tissue donation is a great one. We have all been reminded of this need far too many times through letters describing the pain and frustration endured by our own constituents seeking suitable organs and tissues for transplantation. In my district, 4-month-old Holly Nelson, of Yakima, suffers from biliary atresia, a congenital disease of the liver, and is in need of a liver transplant if she hopes to celebrate her first birthday. Like Holly, Kimberly Anthis, of Entitat, and Ben Contine, of Richland, needed and received successful liver transplants.

But the pool of available organs nationwide is simply too small to accommodate all those needing life-saving transplants. Right now, more than 12,500 people in the United States are awaiting kidney transplants. More than 800 are waiting for heart transplants. Almost 500 are on waiting lists for liver transplants, more than 150 for heart-lung transplants, and close to 100 for pancreas transplants. I strongly believe if more people were aware of the tremendous need for organ and tissue donors, thousands of additional lives could be saved each year.

Mr. Speaker, my goal is to encourage families to take time to talk about organ donation during this special week of April 24 through April 30, and to join me and thousands of other

Americans in signing and carrying an organ donor card. Donor cards will be available throughout the week at local hospitals and chapters of the National Kidney Foundation, and are always available through the American Council on Transplantation by calling 1-800-ACT-GIVE. You too could give someone like Kimberly Anthis, Ben Contine, or little Holly Nelson the gift of life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FRANK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### VLADIMIR KARLIN, SOVIET JEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I want to talk about Vladimir Karlin, a Soviet citizen and a practicing Jew who I met on a recent visit to Moscow. I was part of a congressional delegation at that time and one Friday evening my wife, Congressman BEN GILMAN, and myself, journeyed to a Moscow apartment to share a Sabbath meal. Earlier in the day we had been at meetings with officials in which they spoke of glasnost and Perestroika and we were encouraged by what the high officials said at those meetings, but at that Sabbath dinner we shared bread with a young man named Vladimir Karlin, a young man from Odessa. And why was he in Moscow?

He told us the following story, that in the fall of 1987 he had been arrested in Odessa after trying to organize a Jewish study group. He had been taken to prison and while there he had been beaten. His home in Odessa had been stripped of all furniture. All clothes had been removed, so he only had the clothes on his back.

As he was leaving the prison, the authorities said, "No, we are not going to give you back your passport."

Believe me, a passport is important in the Soviet Union.

"Instead," they said, "we are going to give you this document for identification," and they gave him his prison document. If you looked at that prison document, down at the bottom there was a picture of Vladimir Karlin and if you looked closer, you could see that the face had an anguished expression. If you looked even closer, as we did, you could see that the head was pulled backward and there was a hand grabbing onto the hair of the man pictured. It was a photograph taken of Vladimir Karlin as he was being beaten in that prison in Odessa.

Mr. Karlin when we met him had left Odessa. There was no furniture or clothes in his home. He had no pass-

March 23, 1988

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H 1141

new technologies for Federal law enforcement applications.

This proposal builds on the foundation which Congress laid 2 years ago for a sound and long-term antidrug abuse strategy. It addresses issues of vital concern in all areas of drug abuse—from treatment, rehabilitation, and education, to law enforcement, prosecution, and incarceration. It addresses the problem of foreign source and trafficking countries. And finally, it addresses the future, by encouraging new technologies for law enforcement, and innovative programs for those needing treatment.

I look forward to working with other Members of the House on this vital legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the Omnibus Antidrug Abuse Act of 1988 so that this nation can finally claim victory in the war on drugs.

### BIELARUSIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1918, 70 years ago, the Bielarussian people proudly proclaimed their independence and established their own government. We in the Congress, having been elected by a free people, have an obligation to take this opportunity to focus the world's attention on this historic day in the struggle of man to be free, and to remind the world about the oppressive conditions under which the Bielarussian people are now forced to live.

The Bielarussian Coordinating Committee of Chicago, IL, an organization deeply committed to the restoration of liberty and freedom in Bielarus, is again sponsoring a banquet and program to commemorate this anniversary. This year's program will take place on Sunday, March 27, from 12 noon to 5 p.m. at the Regency Inn Banquet Halls, 5319 West Diversey Avenue in Chicago. This program also will commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Bielarus, and it is an important time to reflect that the Bielarussian people in their Communist-dominated homeland are not free to practice their own religion, or to celebrate these two significant events in their history. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my greetings to all those participating in this important commemoration, and to join with them in renewing our commitment to a free Bielarus, and in condemning the many human rights violations against their fellow countrymen at the hands of the Communists.

In conjunction with this anniversary banquet, the Bielarussian Coordinating Committee is also sponsoring a cultural and folk arts and crafts exhibit in the Richard J. Daley Civic Center which will run from March 21 through April 1. This exhibit shares with the entire Chicagoland community the rich and proud cultural heritage of the Bielarussian people.

Sadly, the Communists have been brutal in their treatment of the Bielarusian people. Bielarus has been almost completely cutoff from the rest of the world by the heavy presence of the Soviets, who have been systematic in their attempts to assimilate the Bielarussian people, and to wipe out their religion, their culture, their language, and their heritage. Although the Communists have been unrelenting, so, too, has the resolve of the courageous men

and women of Bielarus to continue to stand up to the Soviets and oppose their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with Bielarussian-Americans in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Bielarussian descent throughout this Nation, in commemorating this 70th anniversary of Bielarussian Independence Day. I share with them in their hopes and prayers that one day the courageous people of Bielarus can once again enjoy the blessings of freedom and national self-determination in a free homeland.

### NATIONAL HOME CARE WEEK

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to designate the week of November 27 to December 3, 1988, as National Home Care Week. I am very pleased to be joined by my colleagues, Mr. PEPPER, chairman of the House Aging Committee's Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care, Mr. RINALDO, ranking member of the Aging Committee, in sponsoring this resolution. Congress has approved similar resolutions for the past 6 years to recognize the valuable services of home care programs and personnel, and I look forward to congressional passage once again.

As you all know, thousands of home care agencies around the Nation have responded to the need to offer effective alternatives to our health care delivery system. By providing skilled medical assistance to those who can be properly treated outside the hospital or nursing home setting, these agencies recognize the demand for new health care options, and conserve tax dollars currently expended on needless placement in these institutions. This valuable concept of care provides a serviceable answer to the needs of our health care system, and offers a comforting, dignified environment for patients. Alternatives to our health care programs must be offered, and home care agencies have proven very effective in answering that need.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, one of the most critical issues to face our Nation today centers around our health care system. While the growing elderly population, expected to total well over 30 million by the year 2000, places greater demand on our current system, home care agencies have helped many of the elderly remain at home and in their communities. This creates an atmosphere of greater independence and dignity and promotes an easier recovery. For this service, home care agencies and persons employed in the home care industry should be properly recognized and commended.

As we reevaluate and reform our Nation's health care programs, it is essential for us to take full notice of the benefits of home care and to act to encourage its use. I thank my colleagues for their past support in cosponsoring this important resolution, and look forward to the opportunity to again recognize this effective and humane health care alternative the week of November 27, 1988. For the convenience of my colleagues, the text of the resolution follows:

H.J. Res. —

Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 27, 1988, as "National Home Care Week"

Whereas organized home care services to the elderly and disabled have existed in the United States since the last quarter of the 18th century;

Whereas home care is an effective and economical alternative to unnecessary institutionalization;

Whereas caring for the ill and disabled in their homes places emphasis on the dignity and independence of the individual receiving these services;

Whereas since the enactment of the medicare home care program, which provides coverage for skilled nursing services, physical therapy, speech therapy, social services, occupational therapy, and home health aide services, the number of home care agencies in the United States providing these services has increased from fewer than 500 to more than 3,000; and

Whereas many private and charitable organizations provide these and similar services to millions of individuals each year preventing, postponing, and limiting the need for them to become institutionalized to receive these services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning November 27, 1988, is designated as "National Home Care Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mrs. BENTLEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

### THE CITIZENS' TRAIN

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. AU COIN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time tonight to call to the attention of my colleagues and to the country an extraordinary citizen event and to spread across the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a description of what that event means and what it stands for, and I am talking about something called the Citizens Train. This is an impressive effort involving over 300 people from the west coast, most of whom are Oregonians, many of whom are from my congressional district and that of the district of my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN], who have traveled by train to come to Washington, DC, men, women, and children from all backgrounds, all ages, to participate in this very public debate on democratic principles, democratic values, and priorities in a society that we like to think of as being just.

Today in Washington, DC, on Capitol Hill we have about 300 of those people who have made this trip and their purpose in taking this trip in